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Established 1887

1000 Die Quake in Guatemala

Tremor Hits Other Nations

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 4 (AP)—A military official said that about 2,000 persons killed in Guatemala early morning by a severe earthquake that rolled through a 2,000-mile area of Central America.

Official Col. Manuel Antonio said the figure of the dead is "conservative." He said that "relating reports" from the country 15 hours after the earthquake struck at 10 a.m. and sent hundreds of thousands of Guatemalans into the streets in pre-dawn darkness.

Col. Antonio said the death toll in Guatemala capital was estimated at 1,000.

Mary Kay Ponce said the committee of the U.S. State Dept. reported that about 1,000 persons died in Guatemala City.

"The morgue is full," said a Guatemalan official. "Please don't bring any bodies to the morgue."

He said homes and walls in the city were damaged. Run-down buildings in this city million poured into the streets after the earthquake hit at 10 a.m. A resident said it "felt like the city was dancing."

U.S. Embassy said a check of the city's hotels turned up no deaths of American casualties.

The earthquake was felt with intensities in Honduras, El Salvador, to the south, and in Mexico, 1,100 miles northwest. There were no deaths of casualties in those countries but several deaths were reported in Honduras.

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WINTER OLYMPICS OPEN—Twin flames soar after being ignited in Innsbruck, Austria, heralding the start of the 12th winter games. Olympics stories, Page 13.

Coleman Cites British, French Investment

U.S. Allows Concorde Flights During 16-Month Trial Period

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Citing the need for the United States to "be wholly fair and non-discriminatory," Secretary of Transportation William Coleman today authorized the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic transport to land at both New York and Washington airports on a 16-month trial basis.

Rejecting arguments that the 1,400-mile-an-hour airliner was excessively noisy and dangerous to the environment, Mr. Coleman gave Air France and British Airways permission to operate two daily flights each to New York's Kennedy International Airport and one flight a day each to Dulles International Airport near Washington.

Mr. Coleman limited landings and takeoffs by the jet from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., forbade flying at supersonic speeds over any U.S. territory and authorized the Federal Aviation Administration to institute any additional procedures that were both safe and economically feasible to limit noise impact. Otherwise, he gave the British-French developers of the \$3-billion Concorde project all they asked for within the test period.



William Coleman at news conference on the Concorde.

Gather, Analyze Data

The secretary said that he had set the 16-month trial period beginning March 4, 1976, to allow the U.S. government to spend 12 months gathering data on the Concorde's operation and four months to analyze what it had found. He promised another ruling based on that analysis once the trial period had ended.

But despite Mr. Coleman's favorable decision, backers of the Concorde still have hurdles to clear. Almost as the ruling was announced, an environmental group petitioned the federal Court of Appeals to review the decision. Officials of two Virginia counties near flight paths to and from Dulles Airport also said that they would go to court to try to block the flights. In Congress, senators promised to introduce legislation to stop the Concorde landings.

In addition, the Concorde will not be allowed to land in New York without permission of the New York Port Authority and even if that permission is forthcoming, environmental groups have promised court action seeking to block landings there.

The New York Port Authority operates Kennedy Airport, but Dulles is owned by the federal government and run by the FAA. The New York Port Authority said that it will take Mr. Coleman's decision under advisement.

Concorde flights, I have concluded on the basis of currently available information that the impact on air quality, the effect of low-frequency noise vibration and the climatic impact of static-spheric emissions are not significant reasons for denying limited operations."

However, Mr. Coleman emphasized that he "would not hesitate to bar an extension of the number of flights, or indeed, even an extension beyond 16 months of six flights per day, if the information obtained during the 16-month demonstration shows that the noise or emissions have significant adverse impact on the environment."

"With the exception of noise," Mr. Coleman said, "I do not consider the environmental consequences of these limited Concorde flights to be substantial." A test period, he said, would tell whether the benefits of flying from New York to London in 3 1/2 hours would make a cleaner, quieter future SST a "sound capital investment."

In his ruling, Mr. Coleman said that the rules of fair play demanded that the Concorde be given a chance to prove whether these arguments are true.

Closest Allies

He said that he was influenced by the fact that Britain and France, two of the United States' closest allies and best customers, had a tremendous investment in the Concorde and because of this "the United States must be very close allies."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Toward Growth, Prosperity

Recession Changes Attitudes in U.S.

By Charles A. Krause

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—The nation's recent recession was so severe, and its root causes so extraordinary, that basic assumptions about the inevitability of continued growth and prosperity in the United States have been significantly altered, according to a new study produced for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The study, which is now being reviewed, will form the basis of HUD's congressionally required 1976 report on national growth and development.

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GNP levels of per capita consumption and the overall quality of life for most Americans," the report said.

However, future expectations are far more moderate today than they were a few short years ago, and tempered by a new respect for the uncertainties inherent in the life of a nation.

The study concludes that "this new outlook is not a temporary phenomenon but reflects deep-rooted changes in perceptions concerning the place of the United States within the world community and the influence of the planet's wealth of land, water and mineral resources."

To Win Foreign Sales, Senate Unit Says

Lockheed Cited on \$15 Million in Payoffs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. paid more than \$7 million in payoffs to officials in Japan, some of which were in packing cases—secret Japanese lobbyist of Lockheed's right to win a sales contract for F-104 fighters, a national hearing learned today.

Payments to Kodama Yoshio, a Japanese official, totaling \$15 million were part of a deal to sell the F-104 fighters to Japan. The deal was part of a larger contract to sell the F-104 fighters to Japan.

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Questioning of an independent accountant employed by Lockheed brought out that Lockheed also made payments to a Swiss account through a Paris-based law firm, Coudert Freres.

Payments of \$365,000 were made to obtain intelligence about purchasing plans of Air France, Lufthansa, KLM, Swiss Air, and SAS for aircraft, the documents said.

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French Storm Bus in Djibouti; 6 Rebels, Girl, Somalian Slain

DJIBOUTI, French Territory of Africa and Indian Ocean, Feb. 4 (UPI)—French troops today stormed a school bus in which African nationalists were holding 30 French schoolchildren hostage. The siege of the bus ended moments later with a young girl, six nationalists and a Somalian soldier dead, the French high commissioner said.

Christian Le Blanc, high commissioner of the territory, said, "We decided to take this risk after negotiations proved futile and the terrorists again started threatening to cut the children's throats."

"Our marksmen opened fire at precisely the same moment, immediately killing five African nationalists. A sixth was critically wounded but able to get out of the bus and flee. He was killed by a burst of machine-gun fire that killed a little girl and a Somalian soldier," Mr. Le Blanc said.

The French sharpshooters came under fire from Somali forces when they released the French schoolchildren, the secretary of state for French overseas territories reported in Paris, Reuters said.

(Secretary Olivier Stirn said the Somali forces fired from their side of the border in what he described as a "very serious" incident, Reuters reported.)

Children Wounded

Four schoolchildren were reported wounded, but the situation was confused and reports conflicted.

The bus driver and a soldier who boarded the bus last night also were wounded, French officials said.

A French officer was wounded in the border action that accompanied the storming of the bus, according to one report.

After the assault, police announced that a 7-year-old boy was missing. They said he apparently was taken across the border to Somalia last night or this morning.

France contacted the Somali government and asked that the child be returned, officials said. The French government also recalled its ambassador from Somalia because of the incident and said it would ask for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council.

Four African nationalists armed with machine guns, claiming to belong to the Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast, seized the school bus yesterday as it made early morning rounds. The four gunmen held for 35 hours 30 French children ranging in age from 6 to 12 and the bus driver.

The nationalists had demanded immediate independence for this East African territory and numerous other concessions. They had threatened to cut the children's throats if the demands were not met.

The two other slain nationalists appeared to belong to a group of officials of the liberation front, an outlawed movement combating French rule here. The group arrived early this morning.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Devastating Effect

It found that the 1973-75 recession had a devastating effect not only on the country's blacks and elderly but on "the majority of Americans, the nation's middle class."

Due to inflation and a drop in disposable income, middle-class families "have begun to feel that they have lost control over their destiny, and even over their ability to maintain the standard of living they had obtained," it said.

For example, the report said that 85 per cent of the nation's families are now priced out of the new housing market while an even larger percentage cannot afford the cost of educating their children at private universities.

"Even at public universities a four-year college education may cost \$18,000 or more," the report said, which is beyond the reach of many middle-income families.

Since middle-class families earning \$15,000 to \$35,000 a year make 75 per cent of the nation's consumer purchases and since these families have been particularly hard-hit by inflation and recession, the report found that U.S. business firms may have re-evaluated on a long-term basis their plans for expansion and growth.

"Continuing middle-class aspirations provided a continued outlook for market expansion that justified the maintenance of a high rate of capital investment," it said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

But Victory Seen as Incomplete

U.K., France Hail Concorde Decision

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI)—British and French authorities today welcomed the U.S. decision to allow the Concorde a 16-month trial period, but pleasure over the decision was mixed with some bitterness.

"For the United States, it is not a real yes for Concorde," said French Minister of Transportation Marcel Cavallé. "It is not a no. It is a yes mixed in with a number of conditions."

British authorities said that the decision was "fair and welcome," but a government source said: "It is a decision that falls short of all our requirements, but in the circumstances of controversy, we believe it will permit Concorde to prove its merits and capabilities."

Jean-Charles Fogel, sales director for the Aerospaciale company, which builds the Concorde in co-operation with the British Aircraft Corp., said, "This is an excellent decision. The trial period of 16 months will be long enough to prove that Concorde can make regular and profitable flights."

A Good Neighbor

Jean-Claude Martin, coordinator of the Concorde program for Air France, said, "I note with satisfaction the fact that we can show this plane to the United States as it really is. I am confident that Concorde will show itself to be a good neighbor. The battle is not finally won, but things are going well."

Mr. Martin added, "I regret it is not a blunt yes, but I admit

that under the circumstances it is a wise and acceptable decision."

But anti-Concorde lobbyists threatened to intensify their campaign against the supersonic transport.

Richard Wiggs, secretary of the British Anti-Concorde Project, predicted a "big and unpleasant fight which will do Britain and British Airways no good at all."

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MERCENARIES HALTED—London police detain one of several buses carrying soldiers of fortune bound for the Angola civil war. After questioning, they were all released.

U.K. Wants Mercenaries to Return

Rivers, Supply Gaps Said to Slow MPLA

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—The advance of Soviet-backed forces into territory held by Western-backed troops in central and southern Angola has halted temporarily, apparently because of natural barriers and lengthening supply lines, a British correspondent reported today from Zambia.

Reporting from Lusaka, the Zambian capital, the London Daily Telegraph said forces of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) remain firmly in control of Huambo, their capital, despite claims by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) that UNITA had abandoned Huambo.

The report said reliable eyewitnesses reported swift rivers and deep gorges around Huambo were "impeding the Cuban-led MPLA forces in their advance. Good roads and bridges have been blown up by the retreating UNITA forces."

But it added that the MPLA

"firmly retains the initiative while UNITA is almost entirely on the defensive." Reports in Lusaka said UNITA still controls Lobito, Angola's biggest port and the terminus of the British-owned Benguela railroad, which is a lifeline for the MPLA.

Trudeau says he urged Castro to withdraw Cuban troops, Page 2.

Moscow continues Angola policy despite U.S. warning, Page 2.

Deputy Foreign Secretary David Evans said in the government's strongest condemnation of the mercenary issue so far: "It is time this dangerous nonsense stopped. The presence of those who sell their killing power for money is more likely to prolong the conflict than to end it."

[Reuters reported that Mr. Evans said about 15 British mercenaries have been wounded in the fighting in Angola and are in a hospital in Kinshasa, Zaire.]

In Johannesburg, Defense Minister P. W. Botha was quoted by UPI as saying that South Africa still has 4,000 to 5,000 troops inside Angola patrolling areas stretching from the Atlantic to the Zambian border. In an interview reported by the Johannesburg Star, Mr. Botha said South Africa was ready to withdraw from the Angolan conflict once it was satisfied that Portugal's former colony will not come home quickly.

He said Kenneth East, the British ambassador in Reykjavik, has been instructed to tell the Icelandic government that Britain is "disappointed" at its rejection of all British proposals for ending the bitter dispute—the third in 18 years between the two countries, both of which are NATO members.

"He has been told also to say the British government is prepared to explore prospects for a short-term agreement without prejudice to a longer one," he said.

Iceland yesterday announced its rejection of British peace proposals but said it is ready to discuss a short-term agreement.

Icelandic Position

REYKJAVIK, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Icelandic Justice Minister Olafur Johannesson said today that Iceland would give no promises not to cut the nets of British trawlers fishing in disputed areas while a peace agreement is worked out.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

U.K. Vessels To Resume Cod Fishing

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Britain today told British trawlers to resume normal fishing in Icelandic waters at midnight and said it will send in the navy again to protect them if they are attacked.

Foreign Secretary James Callaghan told Parliament, "If our trawlers are interfered with, they will be protected."

Britain withdrew frigates from Icelandic waters Jan. 19 as a peace move in order to get talks started between the two nations' prime ministers in a bid to end the "cod war" dispute.

Mr. Callaghan said two British frigates are stationed about 200 miles from the Icelandic coastline and a third is based in Scotland and available to help if needed.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Day After Plyusch Charges

Soviet Newspaper Describes Emigrés as Mental Cripples

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (UPI)—In an article which denounced several emigré dissidents as mental cripples, a Soviet newspaper declared today that Soviet citizens are sent to psychiatric hospitals because of their beliefs.

Literaturnaya Gazeta said a

number of persons released from these hospitals and allowed to

emigrate are now in the hands

of Western psychiatrists even

though the Western press had

once described them as sane.

The attack was published a day

after mathematician Leonid Plyusch said in a news conference

in Paris that he had been given

mind-damaging drugs during the

more than two years he was con-

finement without trial in a Ukrainian

mental institution.

Mr. Plyusch, who left the Soviet

Union last month, said psy-

chiatrists injected patients with

sulphur to produce high fever

and excruciating pain as a

punishment.

Literaturnaya Gazeta did not

mention Mr. Plyusch, but it nam-

ed several other dissidents in

terms which would be considered

libelous in many Western coun-

tries. Part of the article appear-

ed to have been based on hospital

records and secret police reports.

The newspaper said Western

accusations that some persons are

committed because of their politi-

cal or religious beliefs are "dirty

samplings on human tragedies...

"Reactionary elements use dirty

insinuations with the foul pur-

pose of discrediting our country

and poisoning the world atmo-

sphere at a time when tensions

are easing."

The newspaper said a dissident

artist and his wife, both of whom

had long histories of mental il-

lness, regularly gave slanderous

information to "unscrupulous"

Western correspondents in ex-

change for liquor. "They dis-

agreed with everything and every-

one," it said. "They kept saying

there is no freedom... and

going to courtrooms with flowers

for criminals."

But after emigrating in 1972

they became depressed and home-

sick, and the wife committed sui-

cide, the newspaper said, and the

artist and his daughter are now

confined in an institution in

Paris.

The author of the article, Gri-

gory Koslov, said he would not

make use of "that vile method"

which some of his Western "col-

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Without access to the North At-

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be doomed commercially.

The transportation secretary

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might not be economically feasi-

ble. "If so," he said, "then the

Concorde will fall because it is

an anachronism and its failure

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Djibouti Bus Seized; 8 Die

(Continued from Page 1)

this morning from neighboring

Somalia to join the negotiations

with the four members of the

movement in the bus. The libe-

ration front's headquarters are in

Somalia.

The attack took place at

Loyale, a small desert outpost

15 miles from Djibouti. The

hijacked bus was stopped by a

French military roadblock near

the Somali border.

By this afternoon, with ne-

gotiations deadlocked, French of-

ficials were worried that the ter-

rorists would start executing their

hostages. Mr. Le Blanc said.

Special police marksmen and

anti-terrorist police arrived from

Paris this morning and the deci-

sion to attack was made after

concern was voiced over the pos-

sibility of a desert sandstorm,

officials said.

The French negotiators made

a final offer—the contents have

not been disclosed—and then

launched the assault.

U.K. Says Argentina Tried to Halt Vessel

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—An

Argentine destroyer today fired

several shots across the bow of

an unarmed British survey ship

south of the disputed Falkland

Islands, in the South Atlantic,

the Foreign Office reported.

A foreign office spokesman

said the destroyer threatened to

fire into the hull of the research

vessel, the 1,102-ton Shackleton,

if she did not leave to in mid-

ocean. But the British skipper

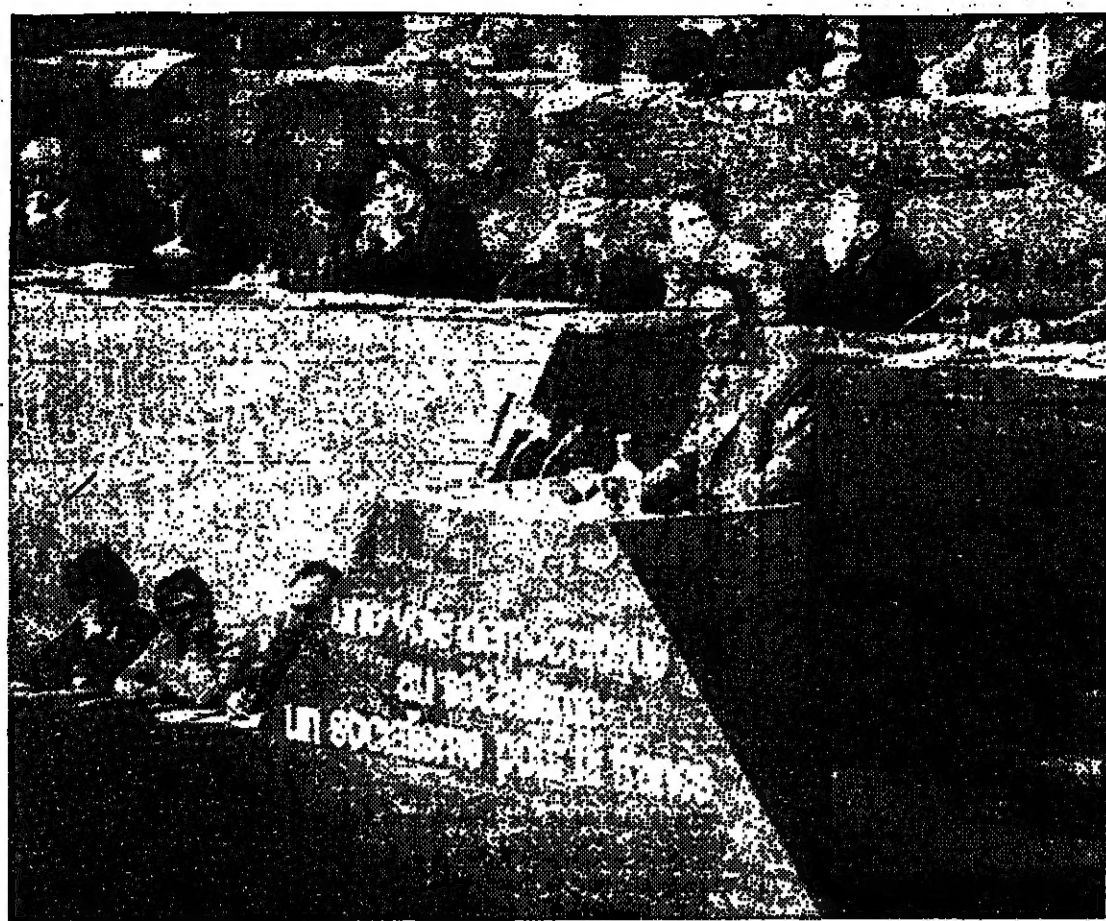
bluffed his way out of danger by

pretending his ship carried ex-

plosives that could be detonated

by a shell from the destroyer, the

spokesman added.



Georges Marchais speaking to the French Communist party congress at Paris.

French Communist Congress Opens With a Slap at Russia

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The French Communist party today opened its 22d party congress, billed as one of the most important in its history, with a clear condemnation of Soviet repression, which party leader Georges Marchais said, was inconsistent with the ideals of socialism.

Only a day after dissident Soviet mathematician Leonid Plyusch delivered a two-hour denunciation of Soviet repression at a press conference here, Mr. Marchais said in a five-hour speech that the French party could not accept repressive acts, "particularly from a nation whose people have accepted socialism for several decades."

Reading a 92-page Central Committee report to 1,700 party delegates and guests in the Paris working-class suburb of Saint-Ouen, Mr. Marchais made it clear that his party, like the Italian Communist party, was now interested in "a place in the direction of the affairs of the country."

The theme of the report, if anything, was the French way to socialism. Repeating that there was no "model" for Communism, he again rejected the notion of a "dictatorship of the proletariat," saying the idea is outmoded. He also rejected the Soviet line encouraging "nonparliamentary" paths to socialism in Western countries.

Targets for Criticism Little escaped criticism in the lengthy report. The government, capitalism, Socialists, Social Democrats, China, Atlanticism, the United States, Soviet repression, The warmest praise came for his party's newly advanced notion of a "union of French people," which is coming more and more to resemble the Italian "historic compromise," to include Communists in the government.

Despite the party's well-publicized denunciations of Soviet repression, illustrated by L'Humanité's ample coverage today of Mr. Plyusch's statements yesterday, Mr. Marchais stressed that criticism would "not weaken our will to cooperate with (Moscow), any more than it has in the past." In dealing with Chinese anti-Sovietism, Mr. Marchais said that Peking's policies not only were "crazy, but dangerous and played into the hands of the imperialists."

Defending the "union of French people," Mr. Marchais indicated

that the congress will continue through Sunday.

Algerians, Moroccans Appear To Weigh Sahara Strategies

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Algeria appears to be reassessing the sharp escalation it forced in its conflict with Morocco last week over Western Sahara as diplomatic initiatives to avoid war in North Africa increased.

Confronted with difficult terrain and logistical problems that give a natural advantage to the defending army, each side seems reluctant to launch a full-scale offensive. The military clashes of last week appear now to have been probing operations in which Morocco prevailed.

Small-scale battles could erupt again in the desert over the next few weeks as the probing alternates with the diplomatic efforts. But diplomatic sources here in Rabat and Madrid expect no major military attack by either side before Spain gives up formal title to the territory Feb. 28.

Administrations Set Up Spain agreed in November to turn over the 105,000-square-mile territory to Morocco and Mauritania, which have already established civil and military administrations in their respective zones in anticipation of the formal hand-over.

Algeria is providing military and political support to a guerrilla group called the Polisario Front, which is fighting for Saharan independence. Algerian President Houari Boumedienne has committed his political pres-

ence to gain an expression of self-determination by the estimated 70,000 tribesmen who inhabit the desolate but mineral-rich territory.

Continuing its sharp attacks on Morocco, the Algerian press emphasized this week that self-determination is the only acceptable solution for the Sahara. But less emphasis is being laid on a referendum to determine its future.

Morocco has rejected such a referendum and the search for a political compromise may center now on seeking a face-saving formula.

New agencies reported signs from Rabat and Algiers that both sides would cooperate with United Nations special envoy Olof Rydbeck of Sweden, who is due to arrive shortly in the Sahara.

Algeria's semi-official newspaper, El Moudjahid, continued to voice pessimism about mediation efforts but said that Mr. Rydbeck's arrival could help "clear up all this diplomatic confusion" and called the UN effort "a very significant contribution."

Moroccan officials were quoted as saying in Rabat that the mission was "welcome."

Egypt reportedly has called for a summit meeting in Cairo this week of the leaders of the countries involved in the conflict.

U.S., Europe Cut Knot on Nuts and Bolts

GENEVA, Feb. 4 (UPI)—

Adding Seen Pentagon 7 Request

Billion Is Called
hion Against Cuts

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—

Pentagon budget request 1977 has been padded by \$3 billion as a cushion against congressional cuts, according to a memorandum prepared by the President's Office of Management and Budget.

The \$3-billion figure, labeled a memorandum as "cut in," was contained in the office's own recommendations to Mr. Ford to request military spending authority at \$110 billion.

The memorandum has been used by The New York Times, the Washington Post, the Office of Management and Budget itself, and other sources.

Mr. O'Leary, head of the National Security Division of the President's Office, said that he could not recall this specific memorandum, but that no such memorandum had been given to the President.

He has heard the concept of insurance discussed in connection with the defense budget, but he is not sure of the President's budget.

Long Struggle

President Ford is asking Congress for \$127.7 billion for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. He decided on the amount after a long struggle with his budget office and

senators, a struggle that involved his firing of Defense Secretary James Schlesinger.

Schlesinger had publicly demanded cuts as "deep, savage, arbitrary."

He also proposed Pentagon cuts widely supported by administration officials.

Administration officials have expressed displeasure about the President's decision to ask for \$127.7 billion.

House Department spokesman on Greener Jr. said in a news interview that "Defense Secretary (Donald) Rumsfeld is fully prepared to defend the cut in its entirety."

Asked for James Lynn, director of the budget, Mr. O'Leary said "I can assure you that the President reviewed each major program at length and recommended only what he believed was needed for national security."

A "Cushion"

A memorandum, written last week, states that "cut in" of \$3 billion is provided as a cushion for congressional

reductions and sometimes, in the standard executive technique in preparing the budget, a number of officials, however, found it difficult to pull it out of the President's

memorandum prepared in the budget office is entitled "Exclusion of Annual Increases in Defense Budget Levels (1976-1977)."

It shows a budget office recommendation of \$122.8 billion, with a \$4.9 billion increase in 1978, and another \$3 billion in 1979.

The \$122.8-billion total is \$2.6 billion more than the Pentagon asked for 1978 in its formal presentation to Congress.

Israel Receives S. Shipment of nce Missiles

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—

U.S. military officials today said the first shipment of Lance missiles arrived in Israel recently.

The missiles, which are being sent to the Israeli Air Force, are being sent to the Israeli Air Force, which has been fighting in the Sinai Peninsula since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

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PERPLEXED POSE—Don't smile, do not look at the birdie, may have been the photographer's instructions when taking this photo in San Francisco of a boy, a piggy bank and a cast aluminum, 11 inch in diameter representation of a U.S. 25-cent piece that some entrepreneur is peddling for \$19.95 as he reaps the American Bicentennial whirlwind.

U.S. Study Finds Cold Virus Is Not Easily Transmitted

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The person who recoils from every common cold sufferer is probably recoiling without good cause.

A study has shown that the natural transmission of a cold virus from one person to another is much more difficult than many people might think. It seems to take a severe cold and many hours of close contact between donor and recipient.

Although this finding came as a surprise to the scientists at the University of Wisconsin who did the study, they believe it has important implications. If the virus is not easily transmitted, it might be possible to find relatively simple ways of making the transmission even more difficult.

In a report to last month's issue of *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, they concluded, "It may be possible for some mechanical or antiseptic device to break the chain of transmission."

Virus specialists largely gave up the idea of a common-cold vaccine several years ago when they realized that more than 150 viruses were capable of causing colds, far too many to be covered by one vaccine.

The large number of viruses might explain the common belief that colds are readily transmitted from person to person. Dr. Elliot Dick, leader of the research group at Wisconsin, said yesterday, "Presumably, several viruses pass through a community simultaneously during a common-cold outbreak; he said in a telephone interview. This increases the chance of infection."

Complicates Volunteered

In the study, 34 married couples, most of them University of Wisconsin students, volunteered for the cold experiment. One person of each couple was deliberately infected with a cold virus by putting drops of virus-containing liquid in the nose.

Overall, the 24 persons thus infected transmitted their infections to husbands or wives in only 38 percent of the cases. In those cases in which the infection was transmitted, the original cold was moderate or severe in symptoms.

Removal of 2 U.S. Generals Stirs Debate

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The recent removal of two U.S. generals for displays of "abrasiveness" has focused attention on a debate in the armed services over the qualities needed to command forces of well-paid and educated volunteers and for daily contact with sensitive foreign allies and arms purchasers.

Air Force Maj. General Hoyt Vandenberg, the son of a former chief of staff, has been removed from his post as head of the U.S. Military Mission in Iran because he was "too abrasive."

Gen. Robert Fair, commander of V Corps of the Seventh Army in West Germany, was removed because of loss of confidence on the part of his superior, Gen. George Blanchard.

According to sources in West Germany, Gen. Fair, known as a "hard-nosed" commander, tried to "run his corps like a squad" and "rode" his subordinates hard.

Two opposing views on the qualities necessary for a commander in the present U.S. military environment are heard in the services.

Doctrines Change

Among younger officers, especially those who have been in contact with the volunteers who have replaced the draft forces, the basic approach is that careful handling is necessary for men learning to use new and complex weapons in services mid-way through changes in basic doctrines.

Senior serving officers and many retired generals on the other hand believe that the odds against the United States in a conventional war with the Soviet Union are so great that an adequate defense cannot be at-

Muskie Cool On '76 Hopes Of Humphrey

Asserts Times May
Have Passed Him By

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Despite all the presidential speculation about Sen. Hubert Humphrey, his old Democratic running mate from 1968 suggests that changing times may have killed the veteran Minnesota politician's White House chances.

Sen. Edmund Muskie, the vice-presidential candidate on the Humphrey ticket eight years ago, said yesterday that he believes Sen. Humphrey is now "carefully calculating" the Democratic primary scene trying to decide whether to enter some primaries or stay out in hopes that a deadlocked convention ultimately will offer him the nomination.

Sen. Humphrey, who has made no secret of his continuing presidential ambitions, has said he plans to enter no primaries.

Regardless of the course Sen. Humphrey chooses, Sen. Muskie said that the former vice-president may find that the times have passed him by.

Old Leaders Cited

"Hanging on to the old leaders," Sen. Muskie said, is not considered important by people today. "The important thing is who is relevant today."

Informed of Sen. Muskie's comment that time may have passed him by, Sen. Humphrey said plausibly, "Maybe it has."

From the data, the research group concluded that transmission of a cold virus from one person to another was directly related to the time spent in the same air space and that it required a considerable amount of time.

They concluded also that the cold sufferer who gives off only hundreds, rather than thousands, of virus particles from nose and mouth is unlikely to transmit the infection even after spending a long time with a susceptible person.

The study was supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Slowdown Curbs Services at U.S. Hospital in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI).—A slowdown of services at the American Hospital in Paris began today, affecting both inpatient and outpatient services.

Only emergency cases are being treated at the hospital, pending tomorrow's employee negotiations with the administration.

The slowdown involves laborers, porters, maintenance people and "only a few nurses," according to the hospital administrator. Clerical personnel are on a rotating strike.

Hospital doctors met informally tonight to hear striking workers' views and to assure that there will be no slowdown in medical care. The doctors do not plan to cut their services.

Senate Confirms Usury

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—The Senate by a 79-to-7 vote approved today the nomination of federal mediator W. J. Usery Jr. 52, to be President Ford's third secretary of labor.

News Analysis

Removal of 2 U.S. Generals Stirs Debate

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Senators Humphrey and Muskie conferring in 1974.

I think the people are the best judge of that."

Sen. Humphrey, who is seeking re-election this year, said, "I'm not running for anything but the Senate from Minnesota and the people there don't think that what has passed me by. I don't know why the hell people say things like that."

Later, talking to another group of reporters before a Senate Budget Committee meeting over which he was to preside, Sen. Muskie made another tart comment about his colleague.

Question on Deficit

He was asked whether he agreed with Sen. Humphrey's recent suggestion that the federal government should keep the deficit at about the current \$60 billion level for another year to stimulate faster recovery of the economy.

Sen. Muskie, 61, said it was premature to make such a decision, then added: "Hubert always has a better crystal ball than I."

Sen. Humphrey, 64, has been in politics for more than three decades and has had presidential fever much of that time. He served as Minnesota campaign manager for the Roosevelt-Truman committee in 1944 and was mayor of Minneapolis for four years before coming to the Senate in 1948.

Sen. Muskie, who is running for re-election to the Senate and who was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972, was reminded that he once said: "When a politician is bitten by the presidential bug he suffers an undulating fever he can never shake."

"Have you managed to shake it?" a reporter asked.

"No," he said laughingly, "but I've got it under control."

House Committee Actions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—The House Select Committee on Intelligence is giving quick approval to recommendations designed to give Congress more control over secret spy operations launched in foreign countries.

The panel, involved in consideration of a number of recommendations resulting from its study of U.S. intelligence agencies, approved proposals yesterday that would abolish the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency and require intelligence agencies to let Congress see secret information.

7 Women, 5 Men Selected as Jury For Hearst Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4 (AP).—A jury of seven women and five men was selected today to determine whether Patricia Hearst willingly participated in a bank robbery with the terrorists who kidnapped her exactly two years ago.

The selection of the 12 regular jurors and four alternates—three men and a woman—climaxed an exhaustive search that lasted six days, with proceedings on five of them behind closed doors. The panel of 38—18 men and 20 women—from which the jury and the alternates were picked was arrived at late yesterday.

After a delay of about 20 minutes, while attorneys and the judge debated whether first to hold a closed hearing on motions, lawyers for the defense and prosecution exchanged a list of the 38 names, each side silently checking a name to be eliminated.

The defense had 12 challenges and the government eight, and neither side was required to give a reason for choosing as it did.

The jury includes two of the youngest women questioned. The youngest is Linda Magnani, 24, a San Francisco receptionist. Also on the jury is Marion Abe, 30, a stewardess from Burlington.

The other men and women on the jury are mostly mothers and fathers with seven children. The defense had said it would seek a jury that would include parents who could identify with the plight of the Hearsts.

Argentina Gets 2 New Ministers

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 4 (UPI).—President Isabel Peron swore in the new economy and labor ministers today.

Central Bank president Emilio Mondelli assumed the economy post and Miguel Unamuno became the new head of the Labor Ministry. Mr. Unamuno led the Bank Workers Union before becoming the chief city councilman of Buenos Aires.

The man, Ronald Radetz, 26, apparently waited until the two guards on duty yesterday afternoon were out of sight and then climbed on top of a four-foot guard rail. He spoke to no one before jumping. No suicide note was found, police said.

Empire State Building Is Used for Suicide

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP).—Despite pleas from horrified tourists, a man plunged to his death from the 86th-floor observation deck of the Empire State Building, police reported.

The man, Ronald Radetz, 26, apparently waited until the two guards on duty yesterday afternoon were out of sight and then climbed on top of a four-foot guard rail. He spoke to no one before jumping. No suicide note was found, police said.

Claim Product Just as Good

Exiled Cuban Cigar Makers Send Smoke Signal to Havana

By Stanley Meisler

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Feb. 4.—For more than a decade, exiled Cuban cigar makers have been trying to take over the U.S. market vacated when the famous Havana cigar fell victim to the U.S. trade embargo.

Creating a market for an expensive quality cigar is a slow process, but the exiles were making good headway last year. Then came the bad news—U.S. officials began to talk about lifting the Cuban embargo.

Then, for the exiles, came the good news, Cuban military intervention in Angola soured any immediate U.S. plans to lift the ban.

Now the exile cigar makers—about a dozen manufacturers in Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic—look forward to their market gains and even to the day when they might have to face competition from the real McCoy.

First Impact

Roberto Garcia Cordova, a Cuban exile and chief of production for the National Tobacco Co. here, said in a recent interview, "The only thing that worries me is the 'first impact' that Cuban cigars would make on the American market. Everyone would want to smoke a Cuban cigar. But that would last only six months. Then, we would recuperate."

"I have spent my whole life in tobacco," Mr. Garcia went on. "We produce better tobacco here in Honduras than in Cuba. The Cuban aroma is good. But ours is just as good."

Moreover, Mr. Garcia said, Cuban cigars cost 20 per cent to 25 per cent more to produce than Honduran cigars.

Luis Martin, an American who is general manager of the company, said that Cuban cigars would face higher U.S. tariffs than Honduran cigars even if the embargo is lifted. Honduras is entitled to special tariff rates, while Cuba presumably would not be.

In any case, Mr. Martin said, "Cuban cigars would not hurt us in any way. We welcome them on the market. They would rejuvenate interest in cigars."

Mr. Garcia said that after the revolution that brought Fidel Castro to power, Cuban cigar makers settled in the United States.

William Clements Jr., deputy secretary of defense, said the Pentagon also has suspended final payment on all Northrop contracts, other than those with firm, fixed prices, until an audit is completed.

Mr. Clements said that in the future the firm will be required to demonstrate the reasonableness of all indirect overhead costs charged to the government and that its figures will be checked until auditors are convinced they are valid.

Meanwhile, it was learned the congressional Joint Committee on Defense Production is preparing to make public the names of dozens of Pentagon officials—including several generals—who were entertained at hunting lodges maintained by Northrop, Rockwell International Corp. and other defense contractors.

Ford Is Planning Campaign Trip to New Hampshire

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—President Ford, whose bid for the Republican presidential nomination rests on making the most of his White House incumbency, will take part in only one overtly political event in a two-day tour of New Hampshire next weekend.

It's a campaign trip. You know it's a campaign trip. Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said Monday after outlining the six events scheduled for Mr. Ford's first appearance in New Hampshire as an entrant in the state's Feb. 24 presidential primary.

The events were to include a meeting with state and local officials of both parties, an address marking the 50th anniversary of the Nashua Chamber of Commerce, attendance at church services, a news conference for New Hampshire reporters and a speech to students at the University of New Hampshire.

The only purely political event planned between Mr. Ford's arrival in New Hampshire Saturday morning and his departure the next night, Mr. Nessen said, was a meeting Sunday afternoon with Ford campaign workers and their families.

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Stirrings in Poland

Five years have now passed since the turbulent period in which massive riots by Polish workers forced the ouster of Wladyslaw Gomulka as Communist party chief and his replacement by Edward Giersek. Major concessions made to the populace at that time permitted restoration of order, and an oppressive quiet has dominated the Polish scene ever since.

Now, however, there are signs of new stirrings, particularly among intellectuals. Underground reports from Warsaw suggest that several hundred professors, artists, writers, students and the like have signed open letters demanding genuine freedom of speech and of press and other civil liberties. They have also protested planned constitutional changes that would formally establish in basic law the dominance of the Communist party over the Polish state and government.

It would be unwise to exaggerate the significance of these stirrings. There is no sign that the dissident intellectuals have the kind of close ties with the Polish working

class that, in 1956, permitted the Poles to carry out a peaceful anti-Soviet revolution whose continuing consequences still make Warsaw a special place in Eastern Europe.

Giersek himself has produced improvements in the standard of living and in opportunities for able and ambitious young people, achievements that have contributed to the stability of the past half-decade. At last month's Polish party congress, Leonid Brezhnev arrived from Moscow to indicate personal approval of the Giersek accomplishments.

Nevertheless, the stirrings among Polish intellectuals coincide with worsening economic weather in Poland, in part a reflection of the sharply increased price Moscow is collecting for its oil and in part of damage done to the vulnerable Polish economy by Western recession and inflation. Giersek could run into trouble as he tries to balance still unsatisfied demands for better living standards against Poland's strained resources.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Campaigns Unlimited

By abolishing all restraints on political expenditures by individuals and organizations, the Supreme Court has opened wide the doors to a return of the evils that the 1974 Federal Campaign Reform Law was intended to prevent.

The court upheld the limit of \$1,000 on individual contributions to a candidate but probably rendered the limit a nullity by permitting a contributor to spend unlimited amounts on behalf of a specific candidate as long as he did not coordinate his expenditures with the candidate's own campaign committee.

The court tries to deal with this seeming contradiction in two ways. On practical grounds, it argues that "such independent expenditures may well provide little assistance to the candidate's campaign and indeed may prove counterproductive." Yet few big contributors are likely to share this view. If they place newspaper or television advertisements or rent space on a thousand billboards carrying the message, "Elect Candidate Jones," most will be reasonably sure that Mr. Jones will not consider their efforts "counterproductive" or of "little assistance."

Secondly, the court notes that, if such ex-

pensures can be shown to be controlled or coordinated by the candidate, they should be treated as if they were direct contributions and be subject to the \$1,000 limit. But can control or coordination be proved? That will be difficult at best; it will be impossible unless there exists a federal election commission with a large, well-trained staff capable of policing this gray area.

Since the court declared that the existing commission had been appointed in a constitutionally defective way, it is imperative that Congress in the next 30 days adopt legislation establishing a new commission on a sound basis. Without such action, there will be no one to carry out the important sections of the law that the court upheld—public financing of presidential candidates, full disclosure of campaign contributions and the limit on the size of contributions.

Rep. Wayne Hays of Ohio and other enemies of the law won a substantial victory in the court's ruling. That victory will be greatly enlarged if Congress now defaults on re-establishment of the election commission. The leadership of the House has a responsibility to see that no such default occurs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Along the Primary Trail

What the American public wants is not so much someone in the words of John Kennedy "to get this country moving again" as someone to reassure the nation, to restore confidence in the American political process. The need seems to be appreciated by political figures in both parties with their patriotic insistence on the virtues of the United States. This is a task more easily performed by familiar and experienced faces: reassurance is more readily accepted from reassuring men.

That is what has given new strength to the prospects of Mr. Humphrey as the acceptable candidate around whom the Democrats could unite if no new savior appears along the primary route. It is what continues to give hope to Mr. Ford. But who is ultimately elected to the White House in November may well depend as much on the performance of the economy over the next few months as on anything that happens along the primary trail.

—From the Times (London).

The Future in Rhodesia

The Rhodesian whites can draw either of two conclusions from what they see over their western horizons. They can decide that meaningful concessions to African demands must be resisted lest they should lead to the gathering panic of a civil war, such as they have observed not only in Angola but also, last time round, in the Congo. Or they can see in the disaster of Angola a warning that since change has to come it had better be brought about sensibly and deliberately rather than by leaving the result to the malign influences of tribal rivalry and foreign intervention.

Rhodesia is a country riddled with racial prejudice, permeating the entire social and economic fabric of the country. Yet, for all that, it remains bewilderingly true that Rhodesia lives for the most part a relaxed and peaceful life. One reason for this condition is the self-censorship of the news media and the ban on South African newspapers.

But a more important reason is the nature of the country itself—mainly agricultural, dozy in the heat, eschewing the political sophistication of South Africa, let alone of Europe, and calmly assuming, on the white

side, that it can ride out its future crises as successfully as it has ridden out 10 years of international sanctions.

—From the Guardian (London).

Free to Catch Cod

The British government has done everything to reach an honorable agreement with Iceland. Mr. Wilson has offered a further voluntary reduction in the British catch. He has done this in the knowledge that it will mean loss of jobs and trawlers laid up.

The Prime Minister has withdrawn the navy frigates while there is no hope of negotiations continuing. He has further offered the trawler owners a subsidy to defray certain losses caused by the attentions of Icelandic gunboats. On Monday, the gunboats were again harassing our fishermen and cutting their warps.

If, as now seems only too likely, the shaky coalition government in Iceland cannot muster the authority to agree a compromise with Britain, then that is as much patient diplomacy as our long-suffering fishermen should be asked to swallow.

The navy must go back in. Our trawlers must be protected. Our fishermen must be free to catch cod within the limits laid down by international law.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

Mrs. Gandhi's Power

Most obviously the decision not to hold the elections due this spring exposed Mrs. Gandhi's unwillingness to put her popularity to the test. Scarcely less plain is the record of press censorship—broadcasting has always been under government control—with the passing only last week of a bill making current restrictions permanent. Thus no kind of public dialogue nor any adequate or reliable flow of information reaches the literate urban public on whose support and confidence the exercise of government in India must depend. Worst of all are the signs that Mrs. Gandhi's leadership of the Congress party is more and more managed by a cabal of personal advisers, not all of them persons who have won national repute. In short, the charge made when the emergency was first imposed—that it was done to prolong and strengthen Mrs. Gandhi's personal power—still lies.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 5, 1901

LONDON.—The Daily Express states that all records in ocean telegraphing were broken after the Queen's funeral, when the correspondents of the big American newspapers filed with the cable companies messages that took up whole pages for transmission to New York. One company alone carried 25,000 words in the description of the funeral to American papers. The previous record was 13,000 words, during the jubilee.

Fifty Years Ago

February 5, 1926

WASHINGTON.—The War Department Appropriation Bill calling for an army of 113,563 enlisted men and 11,749 officers, approximately the present strength, was reported in the House of Representatives today. The bill calls for an expenditure of \$339,500,000, a million above the budget estimates and an increase of \$8,955,000 over last year's appropriation. The bill would allocate \$15,256,000 to the air service.



Back to Containment—or Forward

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The revival by Mr. Kissinger of the cold war concept of "containment" ought to start the alarm bells ringing in the Kremlin.

Kissinger recalled in his San Francisco speech the "nightmare" of Soviet expansion after World War II, which led the West to "contain and isolate the Soviet Union" so that it would settle for peace. Containment served us well, he concludes, and Soviet expansion was checked.

Now the Soviet Union threatens, "for the first time in history," more distant lands in the Middle East, Asia, and Africa. It is therefore once again "our responsibility to contain Soviet power," though without global war. But can it be done in a world that has changed so much? He believes that it can, because the Western powers "possess vast strengths to contain Soviet power, and to channel it in constructive directions."

A Restatement

When U.S. officials were asked if there was anything new in the San Francisco speech in which "containment" had reappeared, they said that it was merely a restatement of policy. But they want the world to regard it as an important speech, as one of Kissinger's most comprehensive attempts to put defense in its historical and political context.

The Kremlin's own analysts, however, will study the speech for pointers to future policy rather than to past history. To them "containment" is a code word of the kind that makes the Kremlin see red. They would find it difficult to believe that Kissinger has dug it up from the past merely as a "restatement" of policy—even if he listened to it to be seen as such. Indeed, the whole question of containment was dealt with at greater length in earlier versions of the speech, which went through something like 10 drafts, as Kissinger's most important statements usually do.

A U.S. official who was asked how this compares with the old version of containment devised by George Kennan, the architect of U.S. foreign policy after World War II, explains that this is a more "activist" policy than the old model. Kennan's containment, he said, was designed to block the expansion of Soviet power once and for all, so that the United States need not exert itself endlessly against it. What Kissinger was saying now, the official explained, was that no such final solution was possible. The Soviet Union had emerged as a superpower. The problem could not be "solved," as Kennan proposed to do. It had to be "managed" for as far ahead as we could see.

Off the Record

The thinking that went into this new statement of policy—to which all of Kissinger's close aides contributed—remains off the record. But some may be glimpsed from remarks made on the record by Helmut Sonnenfeldt, one of Kissinger's closest aides, during a discussion in Washington at the time the speech was being prepared. Sonnenfeldt, who had just returned from the visit to Moscow with Kissinger, revealed something of the discussion held with Brezhnev on Angola. "We made it clear to the Soviets," he said, "that when such—perhaps marginal—shifts occur in the power relationship, the other superpower is going to look for and find compensation. And if we proceeded upon that route, we would become prisoners of the iron law—that sooner or later there will be conflict."

He did not know what effect this had on Brezhnev, he said, but they had made their case as best they could, and they would see what the future brought. In the meantime, however, Kissinger has evidently determined to reintroduce containment as a term, if not yet as a new policy. Sonnenfeldt conceded that "Soviet imperial impulses" can feed on the instabilities in the world at large, but the West was not without recourse.

The containment policy Sonnenfeldt was now describing was designed, he explained, to build on Kennan's containment. After

World War II, containment had sought to counterpose "external power"—that of the United States and its allies—to Soviet power. But today Soviet power had leapt beyond many of the barriers set up in the fifties. The Soviets, he said, were acquiring "the habits of imperial conduct," as in Angola, where they were attempting to impose a minority regime by force of arms, Soviet and Cuban.

While Soviet power had grown enormously, he said, the growth had been highly uneven, leaving Moscow with many vulnerabilities. Among them was a new "permeability" of Soviet society, with new requirements from the outside world. This made it possible for U.S. policies to have an impact on the way in which Soviet power grew, and on the manner in which it was employed. Ostensibly, on the other hand, would

stimulate the totalitarian impulses inherent in both Russian and Soviet history, and would lead the Soviet leaders to concentrate on the accumulation of power.

This is the old Kissinger plea for developing inside Russia the kind of leverage that could, as he argued again in San Francisco, establish a new "pattern of restraints and network of vested interests" which would bind both sides to the policy of co-existence. Kissinger's speech was a powerful appeal to the American people, both passionate and closely reasoned, to give him the tools, and the support, to finish the job on which he had embarked. He used R.A.T. as an example of the promise that his policies contained, and Angola as an example of dangers that the failure of his policies would bring.

He presented it as a major contribution to the election campaign, an invitation to the American people to join in a great "national debate" which would forge a new unity, a firm purpose out of the doubts and torments that had been afflicting them. It deserves to be read as such and to be seriously debated, for its forceful and elegant construction does indeed make it into a policy statement of rare intellectual distinction.

But statements of this kind have many facets, and those who write them realize that the same words will be read by different audiences in different ways. To the Kremlin "containment" is a threat. "But it may be intended as a warning that Soviet failure to cooperate with Kissinger could lead to his early departure from office, and to the return of the cold war."

A Problem Without Borders

By Tom Wicker

WEST BERLIN.—Should judges sentence criminal offenders to prison in order to subject or expose them to "rehabilitation" programs—to "cure people to be law-abiding," as a Scandinavian delegate put it here to an international conference on comparative criminal sentences.

That question evoked lively debate but not much of a consensus among representatives of the United States and most Western European nations. The dominant American view was that sending a person to prison to be rehabilitated, to the extent that any nation ever really tried it, had failed as an anti-crime policy and resulted in unfair and sometimes inhumane treatment of offenders.

Those who agreed with this attitude, among the judges, government officials and academics meeting at the Aspen Institute-Berlin, argued that the purpose and justification of confinement is punishment. Beyond that, they generally agreed, imprisonment could serve the purpose of "incapacitation"—protecting society by taking the criminal out of circulation, at least for a time—and might have some "deterrent" effect on potential offenders.

Sweden's Example

Nor should there be any embarrassment about the idea of punishment for criminal offenses, others contended, as long as it was not inhumane, irrational or unequally administered among those committing the same crimes. Sweden, for example, has been moving away from its former be-

lief in the possibilities of rehabilitation, but not toward harsher punishment. Now the Swedes more nearly imprison people for what was described here as "the general prevention" of crime; but at the same time, they have been shortening prison terms, improving the physical conditions of confinement, seeking alternative forms of punishment and operating on the assumption that lenient criminal sanctions will prove more effective than long, tough prison sentences.

American like U.S. District Judge Marvin Frankel of New York argued that the rehabilitation ethic had in practice resulted in a system of indeterminate sentences that often kept the offender in confinement longer than warranted by the gravity of his offense.

The trouble is that the authorities responsible for determining when an offender might be "rehabilitated" have had neither the knowledge nor the resources to do the job except arbitrarily and haphazardly. Nor is there any real evidence that prison rehabilitation programs have had any substantial effect in converting offenders to law-abiding citizens.

But French delegates, in particular, argued that "the rehabilitative philosophy has not been given a fair trial" since no society had as yet committed the necessary resources to make it work. If the poor conditions prevalent in most prisons could be improved, in this view, the potential of rehabilitative programs might be greatly improved.

British officials reminded the conference, moreover, that even if rehabilitation was a failure in prisons, such programs still could be useful for offenders not sentenced to prison, and for those coming out of confinement. Officials and sociologists from the Netherlands warned against total abandonment of rehabilitative efforts; such programs, they maintained, could still be useful in certain individual cases.

At least two other issues striking to a non-professional observer surfaced in the discussion here. One was on the question whether any prison policy—rehabilitative, punitive or otherwise—could have much effect on crime rates, since so few people are apprehended, convicted and sent to prison, compared to the enormous number of crimes committed. Most participants thought only a larger social policy could have much effect on crime rates.

Some Useful Impact

But Franklin Zimmerman of the University of Chicago Law School argued that the small number of persons imprisoned and jailed included, at some point, almost all habitual offenders, so that their "incapacitation" did have some useful impact. A prison reform policy that reduced the number in prison, he said, would come at the cost of higher crime rates.

A second point of interest was the possibility that crime rates could be substantially lowered by methods connected neither to the criminal justice system nor to larger questions of social policy. It was pointed out, for example, that in the United States automobile thefts per 100,000 youths between 15 and 17 years old—who are the most likely perpetrators of this crime—have declined by about 20 percent since 1970, when almost all other crimes have been on the increase.

Why? Federal legislation forced the installation of steering wheel locks on new automobiles. Similarly, X-ray equipment had almost surely been more responsible for the decline in airplane hijackings than such a "deterrent" as the death penalty for hijackers.

Illinois: A Waterloo For Ford

By Evans and Novak

CHICAGO.—Grass-roots support for Ronald Reagan by conservative Illinois Republicans threatens to make a Waterloo of a state still regarded as President Ford's nationalists as total insurance policy reverses.

This Illinois primary has always been counted the Ford campaign for a winning victory in a major dusting. It was the only state earlier losses in last year's New Hampshire, Florida, North Carolina, and Missouri. These three primary losses had been the best he could hope for a win in Illinois and a devastating defeat—a loss which would conceivably be enough to end his campaign. President Ford, however, for the nomination. The top in Illinois, as elsewhere, the regular Republican organization and its hierarchy was a Potemkin village without substance. Although Mr. Ford leads in private Illinois polls, greater Reagan intensity grass roots makes it now the President to depend on state to salvage his campaign.

Private Prediction

This contrasts sharply with surges given Republican nationwide by Howard O. O'Leary, the Ford campaign chairman, who has been privately for 90 percent of the vote preferential primary here.

This nonsense has been shattered by sober, candid polls to the White House. Reagan could win a third delegates elected by district March 16. But, setting made by presidential victory, even these Ford parties seem a runaway. Former Richard O'Leary, Mr. Ford campaign chairman, predicts a 2-to-1 victory.

Such continuing unrealistic forecasts are based on a gross estimate of the state. By gaining in popularity among the Republican hierarchy led by O'Leary and Sen. Percy. "You have to see understanding this fact: one prominent pro-Ford Republican has been confirmed to us. It simply no party organization Illinois today."

Thus, Ford endorsement county chairmen have significance, particularly in state Illinois, where Reagan strongest and where the precinct committeemen are presently elected support some public activists have caused party leaders to abandon it ship and head for the unmet lifeboats.

County chairman James Toher of Peoria first of the President but swift uncommitted when shown of his precinct committee backing Reagan. While if Republican congressmen Mr. Ford, four are not run Ford-pledged delegates—so cause they fear rank-and-prisals.

A Turncoat

What's more, the President averted one symbol back only by extraordinary Rep. Ed Derwinski endorses President. In the early go later announced he would an uncommitted delegate.

quired a telephone call from old congressional colleague Ford, with less than 24 hours, to hold Derwinski's seat. There are not so suspect leadership. O'Leary, widely considered the greatest governor Illinois in the post-war still resented by grass-roots public activists as a big government turncoat presence may hurt the President as much as it helps him.

Percy is probably the most liberal politician in Illinois but he remains a liberal to old guard Republican forces, consequently joined when the President Percy among his vice-presidential prospects.

One additional and highly influential ingredient must be in. Militant anti-abortion in Illinois are all out for Ford and are being integrated in organization.

Consequently, the President supporters rely on an Illinois primary appearance as the dem's limited campaign set. But what he needs more visibility here is a threshold in New Hampshire, Florida or North Carolina. Otherwise of the President's biggest in the state told us "we'll start thinking about an native to Reagan."

News Analysis

Moro's Party Seems to Need More Than Dollars Can Buy

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Amid recent controversy over U.S. aid to Italy, an underlying question has been quickly debated: whether new money from Washington could really be of use in preventing the Communist from sharing power.

The United States has spent more than \$70 million here since 1945, primarily to support the Italian Christian Democratic party and politicians, but also to support other non-Communist groups. Another \$6 million was added for this year, but disbursements have been slow.

The House Select Committee on Intelligence, the \$6 million of which has been in abeyance since 1973, has been asked to provide the funds reflecting the conviction in Washington that money would somehow on the Christian Democratic side the reformers in it to give a new face on the party and back disillusioned voters.

No Longer Vital

However, many diplomats and analysts here now seem convinced that U.S. funds, whatever value in the past, are no longer vital to a rejuvenation of the Christian Democrats.

With a lot of will and a little cash, the Christian Democrats could recover all by themselves. American money is not key any more, an experienced diplomat said.

There was a strong argument that U.S. money when it began pouring in 1945, the year of the crucial election. The Christian Democrats had been in the post-war coalition government then, struggling to keep Italy from swinging left. The U.S. poured in the money and the Christian Democrats emerged with a resounding success.

Arguments for more U.S. aid have been in the years to come. According to the House Intelligence report, some \$65 million was spent here in the next years. Another \$10 million was added in 1973, when Ambassador Graham Martin was home. Mr. Martin also won some \$300,000 under "no-strings" conditions for Vito Miceli, an Italian general now living in Rome on charges of involvement in the overthrow of the government.

Now the Christian Democrats, who have dominated Italian politics for the last 30 years, usually relying on other non-Communist parties for support in coalitions, are not in danger of sinking for lack of party funds. It is their record that threatens them, not their treasury.

The party's problems have arisen primarily from its failure to mature, grow and change. Internal pressures have been building within the society, but the Christian Democrats, torn by divisions and a patronage system of feudal factions within factions, have seemed unable to rise to new challenges.

The bureaucracy is rusty and unresponsive. The citizens' simplest responsibilities—picking up an income-tax form, for example—are major operations that can take hours. Italians who retire may wait months before government pensions are paid.

The wealthy and the self-employed can still avoid taxes easily, but salaried workers, the first targets of reform, have their taxes withheld from wages.

Because of this lack of response from the top and a general sense of public confidence that the voters below are being heard, many Italians look to other power centers—in despair and protest, to the Communists.

"If one center of power doesn't seem to give you equity," a university professor said, "then you look for another—a union, a faction, some apparatus like the Mafia. You try to be heard somewhere. And the Communists tend to respond."

Part of the Christian Democrats' problem has been the obstacles in the way of the younger men in the party. "Young Turks" who challenge a factional leader and show ambition soon find themselves without a political future. Independents don't run in Italian politics, they wither.

The Christian Democrats, in the view of many here, need some dramatic proof of efforts to modernize the machinery of government, to respond more to the needs of the voters and to show that they are aware of problems and are sincerely trying to solve them. And there is no doubt that they need some fresh and younger faces.

"It's difficult to change when you've been in power for thirty years," said one Christian Democrat. "But we have to try to regain a certain spirit and convince Italians that we are really going to do something. It better be soon—before it's too late."



FELINE FINE—That's the way the Associated Press started its caption on this photo of a yawning cat.

Moro's Anti-Recession Plan Is Presented to Socialists

ROME, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Premier-designate Aldo Moro, trying to form Italy's 38th government in 32 years, today announced an emergency program against inflation and recession including a 75-percent tax on corporate profits exceeding the 1974 level.

The "soak-the-rich" program also included a crackdown on illegal exports of currency, a salary freeze for high income workers and state investment to create jobs for some of Italy's 1.25 million unemployed.

Mr. Moro submitted his plan in separate meetings to the Socialists and other parties whose support he wants for a one-party minority government of his Christian Democrats.

The Socialists said their directorate would meet tomorrow to study the program and then accept or reject it.

The Socialists have said they would support by parliamentary abstention a one-party minority government of Mr. Moro's Christian Democrats if the economic recovery program satisfied them.

The Christian Democrats have only 264 seats in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies. Although the 31 Social Democrats have pledged their unconditional support, Mr. Moro still needs assurance the Socialists will not use their 61 votes against him. The Christian Democratic leadership has refused to risk governing alone without advance pledges of enough outside parliamentary support.

Mr. Moro's program includes his plan for fighting 7-percent unemployment, 17-percent inflation and the plunge of the Italian lira, which has lost more than 10 percent of its value in unofficial dealings since Mr. Moro's caretaker government shut down official currency markets on Jan. 31.

The Socialist party secretary, Francesco de Martino, declined to comment on the proposals but told reporters who pressed him for details: "Certainly there is [still] the possibility" of Mr. Moro forming a government.

If the Socialists reject the economic program, Mr. Moro would have to abandon his efforts to form Italy's 38th government in 32 years, President Giovanni Leone would then probably have to call national elections in the spring.

Spanish Strikers Occupy Church

MADRID, Feb. 4 (UPI).—After two weeks of work stoppages in Valladolid, 1,500 of the 35,000 strikers occupied a church today to protest an alleged tough bargaining stance by local management, labor sources said.

In Madrid, riot-control police prevented about 4,000 students from marching to the Ministry of Education to present a petition demanding university reforms.

A government official here said that opposition political and labor leaders are rotating a wave of striking throughout different sections of the country in order to keep labor unrest constantly in the headlines.

India Election Is Postponed For a Year

Delay Called 'Rape' Of the Constitution

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4 (AP).—The lower house of the Indian Parliament voted today to give itself an extra year in office, postponing national elections at the urging of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government. A member of the opposition called it "rape on the Constitution."

The government asked for the unprecedented one-year delay in parliamentary elections "so that all-round stability and continued progress is insured" under Mrs. Gandhi's national emergency. It was the first postponement of parliamentary elections since independence in 1947.

"You are committing rape on the Constitution by reducing the constitutional rights of the people to mere mockery," said Somnath Chatterjee, a member of the militant Marxist Communist party, at the start of the three-hour debate.

The House of the People voted, 165-20, in favor of the government bill after Law Minister H. R. Gokhale defended continuation of the state of emergency declared last June and postponement of the elections. The five-year term of the lower house was to have expired on March 18.

"The forces which want to subvert and destroy democracy are still there," Mr. Gokhale said, defending the move. "They might be lying low. But they are not dead."

Drought Ends Precipitately

BRASILIA, Feb. 4 (UPI).—An inspection by the interior minister of an agricultural area hit by the worst drought in 10 years was called off yesterday—because of heavy rains.

Interior Minister Mauricio Rangel Reis's special plane had difficulty landing at the airport in the small city of Montes Claros, 250 miles west of Brasilia, because of a sudden rainstorm. Continuing heavy rain forced Mr. Rangel Reis to cancel scheduled tours of the drought-affected area.

Multirace Dance Dropped by Hotel In S.W. Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Feb. 4 (AP).—Multiracial dances in a hotel here have been abandoned because of violence instigated by whites who object to integration.

The Kaiser Krone Hotel has allowed multiracial dancing on Saturday nights for five months. But the dances have been plagued with brawls and threats of violence against the management, which has been the target of a fire bomb attack.

The hotel manager said yesterday: "We have had too much trouble from the white South-West Africans, so the dances must end."

South-West Africa is ruled by South Africa under a mandate rejected by the United Nations, which demands that the territory's black majority be granted independence.

Thais to Retain U.S. Advisers

BANGKOK, Feb. 4 (AP).—The United States will keep military advisers in Thailand after the scheduled March 20 deadline for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the country, official Thai sources said yesterday.

A U.S. Embassy official here declined to speculate on the number of advisers, saying that consultations between the two governments are continuing. But the Thai sources said that the two governments had tentatively agreed on a figure of 3,000.

The sources said that the U.S. military mission might include about 280 men assigned to the U.S. Military Assistance Group in Bangkok, with other advisers stationed at installations outside the capital.

Iran Warns of Cut in Buying U.S. Arms, Citing Rising Costs

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (NYT).—Iran, the Pentagon's biggest-spending foreign customer, is threatening to cut back its arms purchases because of the rising cost of weapons and a drop in oil revenues.

The immediate issue, according to officials of the Defense Department and State Department, is whether Iran will go ahead with its order of six Spruance-class destroyers costing \$2 billion.

Iran had been encouraged by the Pentagon to buy the destroyers, which are among the most advanced ships now joining the U.S. Navy, so it could establish a naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

The Defense Department recently informed Iran of a 50-percent increase in the price of the destroyers. The price increase reportedly provoked an indignant reaction, and Pentagon officials said it was now unclear whether Iran will go ahead with the deal.

Other Advanced Weapons

Apparently in retaliation for the sharp increase in the price of the destroyers, officials said that the Iranian government has threatened not to buy other advanced weapons the Pentagon had wanted to sell Iran. Among the other weapons listed by officials were the F-18 lightweight fighter now under development by the Navy, the AWACS airborne command post being developed by the Air Force and a new transport plane being developed by the Air Force.

Iranian orders of U.S. weapons have increased from \$24 million in 1973 to \$3.9 billion in 1974 and \$2.6 billion last year, Iran ranks as the Pentagon's largest foreign customer because of \$10 billion worth of arms and military services on order with U.S. firms.

Recent Treasury Department studies show that Iran's investible surplus—or the difference between its revenues from exports and costs of imports, including weapons—will drop from \$10.7 billion in 1974 to \$2.7 billion this year.

The Defense Department, which has been following the administration policy of encouraging

H.R. Baukhage, Radio Newsmen Of '30s, '40s, Dies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Hilmar Robert Baukhage, 87, at one time a noted radio commentator and a veteran newspaperman, died Saturday after a long illness.

Mr. Baukhage, who opened his radio broadcasts in the 1930s and 1940s with "Baukhage Talking," was the first person to give a live news broadcast from the White House. That was on Dec. 7, 1941.

He was in Berlin, in September, 1939, when Germany attacked Poland, and he broadcast live the outbreak of World War II.

In 1945, Mr. Baukhage won the National Headliners Club Award for the best domestic broadcast of the year. It was for his broadcast on the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the President's burial in Hyde Park, N.Y.

Blazo Jovanovic

BELGRADE, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Blazo Jovanovic, 69, a veteran Yugoslav Communist official who in 1941 helped Marshal Tito organize partisan units to fight the Nazis, died today, the national news agency, Tanjug, reported.

After the war, Mr. Jovanovic was Premier of Yugoslavia's Montenegro Republic.

"We'd like to think that more people fly TWA across the Atlantic because we're terrific."

The in-flight crew in the picture may have something. But of course everyone has their own idea.

Bill Slattery, vice president of schedules, believes TWA's 187 departures every week from Europe, North Africa and the Middle East to a total of 35 cities in America have more bearing on the subject.

Harriet Korn, director of in-flight, puts up an interesting case for the choice of 2 films and 8 tracks of international audio on every Trans World Service flight.

Dieter Buehler, head of dining, says that the choice of 3 meals in Economy and 5 in First Class is a much more satisfying reason.

Jules Rondepierre, interior designer, suggests that TWA's comfortable Twin Seat is more to the point.

Andrée Picq, ground hostess, offers the unique reason of TWA's exclusive New York terminal.

And pilots are certain that TWA's consistent on-time performance is a much more important factor.

But it may just be that Charline, Kathryn, Lewis, Tamara, Shirley, Rick, Larry, Laura, Phyllis, Lynn, Denise, Art, Ellyn, Neal and Jane are right.

After all, they get to know you better than anyone.



TWA. NO. 1 across the Atlantic.



WAVERLEY ROOT

The Tree That Bears Fruit Too Sour to Eat

THE crab apple tree, or crab tree, offers two gifts to mankind—fruit too sour for the palate and wood too hard for the ax. In bludgeoning times, "crab-tree cudgel" was tautologous: it was all but inconceivable that an effective club could be fashioned from anything else. Thus Graham Greene, in "Lord Rochester's Monkey," voices his suspicion that this intractable crab tree is the source of the post John Dryden by having him beaten up by "braves and crab-tree cudgels."

As a maker of jelly from crab apples picked from my own tree I can testify that a more delicate, more delicious jelly does not exist; the crab apple often enters into, and improves, jellies made from other fruits less bountifully provided with pectin, the substance that makes jellies gel. Crab apple jelly, though not unknown elsewhere—it is made in Russia, for instance—seems to be most appreciated by the Americans and the English, though it is perhaps questionable whether what the latter call crab apple jelly, which they have been making for centuries in their cottages, is quite the same thing as the American version. This jelly used to be the standard British accompaniment for roast pork; but nowadays it seems to be felt that crab apple jelly is too delicate for a meat as robust as pork.

so the more forthright apple sauce has replaced it. We may be underestimating the versatility of the crab apple when we restrict its use to jellies, preserves, spiced fruit, pickling, and, of course, cider, which is the primary reason for the cultivation in some European areas of small acid apples which are sometimes called crab apples and sometimes cider apples. Nowadays we find the crab apple too mouth-puckering for eating in its natural state, but it is possible that our ancestors felt differently, before the accession of sugar cane educated them to anticipate a sweetness which it was not always nature's intention to provide. Tunisians today pick the wild crab apples, smaller than those of America, which grow in their mountains and eat them raw by preference.

The crab apple presents two enigmas: Where did it come from, and where did its name come from? It certainly originated well to the north, somewhere in Eurasia; Scandinavia has been suggested, but Siberia seems more likely. *Malus baccata*, the Siberian wild crab apple (also called the cherry apple or the cherry crab), bears small yellow or red, very hard fruits, and may well represent the primitive form from

which the other species evolved. As for the unexplained name, it would not seem unreasonable to consider it a description, suggested by the crab. This might be attributed to a comparison with the fruit, for crab apples are frequently wisped and scarred with scabs, while crabs present certain misshapen Martian appearance, but as the tree seems to have been known as the crab tree before it added the name of its fruit to its title, we should perhaps seek the resemblance in the tree rather than in the fruit.

Even the ordinary apple tree is apt to be gnarled, with branches starting low and spreading widely (evoking the 10 legs of the crab?) and the crab apple exaggerates even more the squat and ramified form of the ordinary apple. In winter especially, when the branches are almost bare, its sprawling shape might, with the aid of a little imagination, suggest the grotesqueness of the crab. It would seem rather less likely that the word is a corruption of "crab," despite the name once given to this tree in the north of England, as reported in 1553 in Turner's "Herbal": "In the South cometh a Crab tree, in the North cometh a Scab tree."

The Tree

The tree which provided my own crab apple jelly was a simple working plant devoted to producing fruit, but it was beautiful all the same. It shared with most crab apples the habit of blossoming very thickly, so that in spring it was a tremendous unbroken mass of blossoms; every flower seemed to set fruit, for it was soon covered as thickly by bright yellow to bright scarlet fruits, a little bigger than the largest cherries. It must have been an old tree, for its lowermost branch, which projected from the tree parallel to the ground and almost touching it, was of impressive girth; yet one year, small as the individual apples were, their collective weight was so heavy that it split this mighty bough from the trunk where it joined it—that is, at its thickest point. I could not possibly use all the fruit this single tree bore, so most of it was left on its branches, which enabled me to check on another characteristic reported of crab apples: the fruit remains attached to the tree throughout the winter—until, it seems, the new growth of spring pushes it out of the way.

My tree was presumably of the species *Malus coronaria*, whose habitat is the northeastern United States—a spacious northeast, since it runs from southern Ontario, New York and New England west to Wisconsin and south to Missouri and North Carolina. Still farther south is the territory of *M. angustifolia*, the southern crab apple. The prairie crab apple is *M. ionensis* and *M. fusca* is the Oregon crab apple, another modest name, since its range extends from Alaska

to California. American crab apples are larger than European varieties, and are perhaps tastier. If one may judge from the fact that American bottled spiced crab apples are exported in considerable quantity to Europe. Of course this might indicate simply marketing skill—or could it be because Western Europe possesses no genuine crab apples?

The question is hereby. The reference books say that there are about 25 species of crab apple, indigenous to North America, Asia and Europe. But I have never seen a crab apple tree in Europe (where I have lived for lengthy periods in France, Holland and England) and no Europeans to whom I have described the American crab apple recognized any native species akin to it. I wonder if it exists in Europe at all west of some climatic line—of East Germany, say (except for isolated imports of ornamental trees from Asia)? It is on record that Charlemagne ordered crab apples planted in his domains and it is also reported that in Soviet prehistoric lake settlements, small sour crab apples have been found whole, while larger ones were cut in two, apparently for drying. But these accounts were put into English by Britons, and England calls any small wild acid apple a crab. British publications equate the crab apple with *Malus sylvestris*, which means simply "crab apple." The French translation for crab apple is *pomme sauvage*, "wild apple." German gives us *Holzapfel*—"tree apple," not very precise either. None of these terms in the three principal Western European languages suggest that a fruit is being discussed which is by its nature different from any other apple found growing wild; but in America and Russia, crab apples, wild or cultivated, mean a special sort of apple.

(c) 1976 Waverley Root.

Picasso Insurers Ready for Talks

AVIGNON, France, Feb. 4 (AP).—The insurers of the 113 Picasso paintings stolen by three armed men from an exhibition in the Palace of the Popes here Saturday said yesterday that they were ready to negotiate with the thieves.

The collection of 201 late works by the artist, unsigned and donated to the city shortly before his death in 1973, was insured

for 10,897,000 francs (\$2,476,560). Louis Chauchat, director of the insurance company, said after a long meeting with police and museum president Paul Poux that "we are ready to seek contacts and a direct discussion with the current possessors of the paintings."

Mr. Chauchat's company specializes in insurance of works of art.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

SECRETARIAT D'ETAT AUX POSTES ET TELECOMMUNICATIONS

General Management of Telecommunications

NOTICE OF TENDER FOR THE FURNISHING AND INSTALLATION OF THE PARIS N° 3 INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AUTOCOMMUTATOR

Interested parties may obtain the tender files from the "Production Department Management of the Direction Générale des Télécommunications (Telephone No. 566.18-87)."

These documents will be available until March 15, 1976.

Tenders will have to reach the Direction Générale des Télécommunications by May 3, 1976, at the latest. They will have to relate exclusively to a type of material that would equip an international telegraphic complex in operation since January 1, 1976.

Any foreign company wishing to submit offers will have, under penalty of being declared void, to sign an agreement, jointly and unified, with a French company of telecommunications, contractor to the French Administration of the P.T.T.

Offers will be drafted in French and prices denoted in French Francs.



Scherrer blazer, left, a Chanel version, center, and a Givenchy.

The Surefire Style of the Blaze

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (HT).—The blazer came out; the great winner in last week's couture collections. Although blazers have been around quite a while, they are still surefire fashion. Women like the neat, tailored look—and the informality which

FASHION

makes them right with both pants and skirts. This spring's blazer is slightly longer; the couturiers emphasized the length by showing them over clothes in contrasting colors. Another couture idea was the silk blazer, such

as the red one at Guy Saint Laurent's version. Crisp it looked as if it, out of a cookie-cutter Chanel's the trick was two tweed fabrics, a pattern for the blazer, the skirt, Guy Laroche has over a striped jumpsuit. Scherrer glided the lily white gold braid on the sporty models.

Music in Italy: Pall of Good Taste at the Opera

By William Weaver

NAPLES, Feb. 4 (HT).—Outside Italy, Nina Rota's music is perhaps better known than his name. He is the composer of scores for many of the most successful Italian (and non-Italian) films since the war—nearly all of Fellini's, for example, including "La Strada." Visconti's "Rocco and His Brothers," and more recently, "The Godfather," which won Rota an Oscar.

In his own country, Rota is a familiar figure also in the concert hall, the opera house, and the church (he has written some distinguished sacred music). And this season, his opera figure in the programs of several Italian houses.

The San Carlo here in Naples has just given a Rota world premiere: "Torquemada." The

piece has a curious history. The composer began setting it during the war, and apparently finished it around 1942. In subsequent years, he did some retouching, but could never quite make up his mind to have it staged. Last year, the San Carlo successfully presented a more recent Rota work, "Aladin and His Magic Lamp." Subsequently the management of the theater persuaded Rota to take "Torquemada" out of his trunk and allow it to be given.

Rota's decision may not have been wise. This 30-year-old "Torquemada" is a curious effort, not one of his best. Rota excels in light-hearted music (his comic opera, "The Italian Straw Hat," is a gem). Based on a Victor Hugo tragedy, this "new" opera would have needed the pen of Verdi or, at least, of Puccini. Though all sorts of terrible things happen, on or off stage, the music

remains anodyne throughout, always skillful, agreeable, melodious (without being tuneful). Only occasionally is there a Ropy-like crescendo, complete with crashing cymbals, for the most part a pall of good taste hangs over the scene (and the pit).

The San Carlo did Rota proud, however. Maurizio Arena drew unusually sly sounds from the orchestra. One of Italy's most brilliant designer-directors, Virginio Puecher, was called in. His sets were simple and sober, and his

staging generally good, the last act involved pointless climbing of stairs. Guy Saint Laurent's version of the title role, with an stage presence. Roberto and Wilma Vernocchi young lovers. Both strait voices occasionally, but very appealing, especially Miss Vernocchi. In the cast was the bass Ferrin, the king's confidant up the several string plot.

ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (HT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new plays: "27 Wagons Full of Cotton" by Tennessee Williams and "A Memory of Two Mondays" by Arthur Miller are being revived on the same program under the direction of Arvin Brown. Clive Barnes finds the choice of plays "adroit, adept but cruel; symbolizing how well Williams is surviving, and how grievously Miller is fading." The Williams one-act, about the owner of a cotton gin who burns down the competition, "has a pungency and sexuality that still works," says Barnes. While the Miller play, about a boy saving up for college during the Roosevelt years, "is mawkish, sentimental and rambling," Barnes found both plays brilliantly staged. The Phoenix Theater cast "is one of the best ensembles we have had in America in years," with Meryl Streep a "knockout" in both plays.

"Long Day's Journey Into Night," in a Bicentennial which started life at the Center in Washington now moved to the Academy of Music, of theatrical history, actor Clive Barnes. Its director Jason Roberts, who played Tyrone son in the 1956 staging and is now the father. Barnes says "really interesting thing the play is the manager it can survive almost a practice, given the right. He takes Roberts to its director, for a seeming 'to reach the pain of it. It was as though Roberts taken the level of the drawing room comedy—not.' As an actor, Roberts fared something from role of watching and The other three actors—well as the wife, Michael, as the younger son and Conway as his brother—impressions. "The acting sionate and the play has way with the heart."

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



EUROFIMA

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February 5, 1976

Oil and Gas Production in Iran

The Oil Service Company of Iran (Private Company), OSCO, is a consortium of major international oil companies, which carries out oil exploration and production in South West Iran on behalf of the National Iranian Oil Company. OSCO is currently engaged in development projects to increase production from a level of 5 million barrels per day to 6 1/2 million barrels per day. Therefore, the Company is now looking for—

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Reporting to the Drilling Operations Superintendent, they will represent the Company at drilling sites and be responsible for the control and direction of contractors' operations and ensure high standards of efficiency, economy and safety.

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45, German national, excellent English, French and Spanish, 15 years experience in U.S. organizations; also in systems work, contracts and as plant controller, seeks position in market development or similar high responsibility activity as of August 1, 1976, anywhere on the continent. Please write to: Box D-5186, Herald Tribune, Paris.

BRITISH ENGINEER, MSc.

42, single, fluent technical German, working in several years in German industry; experience of sales and engineering for complete plants, free to relocate and to travel; would be interested to find agency, consultancy or similar. Please write: Box 42, L.H.T., Frankfurt, Gr. Engelshausen Str. 4, Germany.

July 1976

Sales of VW Auto Parts Studied

WEST GERMANY. (Reuters)—Volkswagen is studying the possibility of selling its auto parts in the United States, a source familiar with the company's plans said today.

The source said Volkswagen is considering the possibility of selling its auto parts in the United States, a source familiar with the company's plans said today.

VW spokesman said the company is studying the possibility of selling its auto parts in the United States, a source familiar with the company's plans said today.

ser accused top Chrysler officials of going back on a promise to build a new 1978 model compact car in this country.

Mr. Fraser said he wanted to meet with company officials "to

try and persuade them to change their mind." Only three months ago, he said, Chrysler vice-presidents assured him and other UAW officials that "all tools, dies, parts and assembly would be in the United States."

Chrysler U.K. Union Leaders Support Move to End Strike

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ)—Union leaders at Chrysler's facility in Linwood, Scotland, approved an agreement today to end a week-old strike by about 5,000 workers there. Work could resume tomorrow if the pact is ratified at an early-morning meeting of the employees.

The dispute was over a union claim that 50 parts packers transferred to Linwood from a nearby plant should receive about \$1 a week extra, to put them on the same scale as workers doing similar jobs at Linwood. After conciliation talks in London, the company agreed to pay the additional money at least until the end of June, when a new contract is due to be negotiated.

The union pressed its claim despite warnings from company and government officials that the strike jeopardized Chrysler's government-assisted recovery program. London is providing up to \$162 million in aid over the next four years to keep Chrysler U.K. in business, though the work force is being trimmed to 17,000 from 25,000.

West German Bank to Discuss Sharp Rise in DM's Value

FRANKFURT, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—The Bundesbank central council will discuss tomorrow the effects of the sharp rise of the deutsche mark on the foreign exchange market, but is not expected to cut the bank rate to ward off possible speculative monetary inflows into West Germany, banking sources said today.

Despite recent cuts in international interest rates and foreign pressure for such a move, particularly from France, the Bundesbank sees no domestic reason for a bank rate cut, they said.

The West German bank rate was last changed on Sept. 12 when it was cut to 3.5 from 4 per cent.

Domestic bank liquidity is high, money supply is expanding fast and important wage negotiations due to be settled soon will partly determine the course of monetary policy this year, the sources said.

Uncertainty and instability in the joint European float is mainly due to the transfer into marks of funds seeking refuge from the lire and French franc and to a reassessment that the mark was relatively undervalued within the float, they said.

Bundesbank director Heinrich Immler said last week no easing of credit policies is needed currently. However, the sources said economic data released yesterday shows the West German recovery

from recession is not proceeding as smoothly or as fast as was hoped.

It showed production dropped almost 1 per cent in December after rising for four months and foreign new orders fell at a much faster rate.

One banking economist said the Bundesbank would only cut the bank rate if and when interest rate pressure from abroad and a further weakening in the West German economy outside.

Upward pressure on the mark within the joint float has already eased and may subside further when the market realizes the German economy is not improving as fast as expected, he added.

The banking sources said there is also some doubt that the nation's trade surplus will remain at the recent high level due to increased price competitiveness, possible trade protectionism by some nations and the mark's increasing strength against the currencies of Germany's main trade partners within the float.

Westinghouse noted that some 12 utilities have filed suit in federal court challenging its right to be excused or seeking damages relating to the cost of obtaining the uranium on the open market.

The federal court cases were filed in federal district court here.

Westinghouse added that a suit is pending in a state court in Pittsburgh, and three suits have been filed by Swedish utilities in Stockholm.

Lebanon Banks to Open

BEIRUT, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—The executive board of the Lebanese Bankers' Association decided today to reopen banks in Lebanon from Feb. 12, an association spokesman said. The recent civil war forced the banks to close.

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Court Backs Westinghouse Uranium Plan

May Be the First Step To Settling of Dispute

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4 (AP-DJ)—A federal judge here approved yesterday an agreement between Westinghouse Electric Corp. and a group of utilities that settles a dispute over who will get the 15 million pounds of uranium the company has in its inventory or on order.

But the arrangement does not settle the more far-reaching dispute between Westinghouse and the utilities over an additional 65 million pounds of uranium that the Pittsburgh-based company was obligated to provide to the utilities over the next 20 years under contracts it terminated.

The arrangement does provide for a first step toward a possible out-of-court settlement of the disputes over the 65 million pounds of uranium for which Westinghouse has no assured source of supply, according to a statement issued by the company last night.

The statement said that the arrangement "provides for the establishment of a utility committee to enter into discussions and negotiations with Westinghouse looking toward the possible amicable resolution of the dispute regarding utility uranium needs beyond the 15 million pounds and related financial matters."

Westinghouse asserted in September that it was legally excused from completely fulfilling the terms of the supply contracts because the price of uranium had soared due to unforeseen circumstances such as the Arab oil embargo. The utilities responded by instituting legal action against Westinghouse.

Details of the uranium allocation were not disclosed. Westinghouse said only that the 15 million pounds of uranium would be delivered "on the basis of the utilities' claimed requirements."

In return, the utilities dropped their demands for preliminary injunctions.

Westinghouse indicated last month that the financial impact on the company could be "severe" if it has to fulfill completely its uranium-supply contracts when it is 65 million pounds short of the promised amounts. The company has said the average price in the contracts is \$8.50 a pound, plus "normal escalation," while uranium is currently selling on the open market as high as \$40 a pound.

Westinghouse noted that some 12 utilities have filed suit in federal court challenging its right to be excused or seeking damages relating to the cost of obtaining the uranium on the open market.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Ford Proposes Plant in Egypt**

Ford Motor Co. has formally proposed to the Egyptian government plans for a joint venture to build diesel engines and assemble trucks and tractors. A Ford spokesman says the value of the joint venture "is in the general area" of \$150 million, with most of the money coming from third-party investment. Because Ford has business dealings with Israel, the company is on the Arab boycott list and thus formally barred from doing business in Egypt. In recent months, Ford officials have had discussions with the Egyptian government on ways to get off the boycott list.

Innovative North Sea Oil Financing

Occidental Petroleum and the Thomson Organization have obtained financing for North Sea oil production through an innovation that allows revenues from one oil field to be used as collateral for another. Occidental of Scotland Inc. and Thomson Scottish Associated Ltd. obtained separate loans to develop oil production from the Claymore field. Both these organizations have interests in the Piper field, for which previous financing of \$250 million was arranged. The innovation is that after creditors of the Piper field loans have been satisfied, revenues generated by it can be used to satisfy creditors of the Claymore field. In the Claymore financing, Occidental will receive \$175 million for seven years at 1.75 points above interbank Eurodollar

rates for the first four years and 1.875 points above for the remaining three years. In addition, lending banks receive fees ranging between 0.375 and 0.625 per cent, depending on the amount provided. Similar charges were established for a \$100-million, seven-year loan to Thomson North Sea Ltd. However, this loan provides only limited recourse to the Piper assets. To compensate the lending banks for the additional risk, Thomson has agreed to pay a royalty of 3 per cent of its share in production from Claymore and a royalty of 2.5 per cent of its share of the Piper field in excess of 642 million barrels. Under the Piper financing arrangements, the lending banks receive a royalty of 2.5 per cent on Thomson's share of the first 642 million barrels, which is the current estimate of the proven recoverable reserves. For both the Claymore and Piper fields, Occidental has a 38.5-per-cent interest and Thomson 20 per cent. Getty Oil holds a 23.5-per-cent interest in both fields and Allied Chemical holds 30 per cent.

'Significant' Gas Find in Texas

Standard Oil Co. of California and Prepro Minerals Co. have announced a "significant" discovery of natural gas in Texas. The well will be the world's deepest gas producer. Drilled to 24,483 feet, the well, on a preliminary test, flowed gas at a rate of 49 million cubic feet a day. The field is near the Texas-Oklahoma border. The companies say drilling the well cost \$3.3 million.

Deal Termed Unattractive for Shareholders**Crane to Fight Tenneco-Anaconda Merger**

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ)—Anaconda Co.'s biggest shareholder, Crane Co., indicated yesterday that it will oppose the proposed \$500-million acquisition of Anaconda by Tenneco Inc.

In response to the announcement Monday that the two companies had agreed in principle to merge, Crane asserted that "certain possible legal and financial questions" had been raised by the proposal.

Crane chairman Thomas Evans later stated in an interview that "we don't consider (the proposal) very attractive to Anaconda shareholders."

Tenneco and Anaconda preliminarily agreed for Tenneco to acquire Anaconda through the issuance of 0.255 shares of a new \$7.35 cumulative, convertible voting preference stock for each of Anaconda's 23.1 million shares. The stock would be convertible into 3.08 shares of Tenneco common.

Crane already has an outstanding tender offer of \$30 principal amount in 8-per-cent subordinated debentures for each of up to five million Anaconda shares. As of last Thursday, it said it had received 4.1 million, or about 18 per cent, of Anaconda's stock.

The financial questions of Crane referred mainly to Tenneco's 1974 balance sheet. It asserted that Tenneco's total debt at the end of that year amounted to \$2.79 billion, or about \$510 million more than shareholders' equity.

It noted that Tenneco's inventories during 1974 had increased by \$300 million, or more than its reported earnings to common shareholders of \$285.9 million. It also noted that Tenneco was using the first-in-first-out method of accounting for its inventories, so that inflationary costs were not considered.

Nonetheless, despite his questions about "where did the cash come from to pay the dividends?" and the advisability of using

FIPO accounting, Mr. Evans said he would not necessarily oppose any merger of Anaconda and Tenneco. Rather, he stated, the current proposal is not attractive.

Noting that the proposal calls for the issuance of convertible preference stock, which he termed "about the same as common," he said, "Anything that gives Anaconda shareholders Tenneco common is very attractive. The convertible preferred would be behind \$2.8 billion in debt."

Both Tenneco and Anaconda declined to comment on the Crane statements.

Final terms of the merger have not been set, and approvals from shareholders and directors of both companies are needed. The federal government also has said that it intends to study the merger proposal.

Tenneco is a diversified oil, manufacturing and gas-transmission company. Anaconda's major interests are in copper and aluminum, but it also has uranium holdings. Crane, whose offer has been opposed by Anaconda, produces industrial, building and construction products.

Company Reports**Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.**

American Hess

	1975	1974
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	\$79.60	\$74.60
Profits	\$8.34	\$7.81
Per Share	1.00	1.77

American Motors

	1975	1974
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	\$15.00	\$13.00
Profits	\$4.00	\$3.00
Per Share	0.25	0.58

American Telephone & Telegraph

	1975	1974
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	\$3,957.20	\$3,774.00
Profits	\$1,477.70	\$1,374.00
Per Share	5.13	5.28

Clark Equipment

	1975	1974
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	\$40.50	\$36.60
Profits	\$7.84	\$10.81
Per Share	0.58	0.79

Dow Chemical

	1975	1974
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	\$1,280.00	\$1,250.00
Profits	\$166.00	\$134.00
Per Share	1.80	1.35

GAF Corp.

	1975	1974
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	\$480.00	\$490.00
Profits	\$16.00	\$17.00
Per Share	6.65	6.03

Kaiser Industries

	1975	1974
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	\$250.30	\$244.30
Profits	\$7.95	\$11.25
Per Share	0.28	0.43

Middle South

	1975	1974
Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	\$23.02	\$25.23
Profits	\$6.20	\$4.80
Per Share	1.70	2.14

FCE Quotations

	Feb. 4, 1976	Mar. 1975	Apr. 1975	May 1975	Jun 1975	Jul 1975	Aug 1975	Sep 1975
DJIA	971.35	offer	964	980	983			
FT-35	offer	bid	405	400	405			
412.3	offer	bid	415	413	423			
TKDJ	bid	bid	4650	4600	4600			
4578.23	offer	offer	4700	4800	4900			

Forward Contract

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Forward Contract

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دولت میں اصلاح

PEANUTS

B.

BLONDIE

BEEBLE

WIZARD

ANDY C

**REX
MORC**

**RIP
KID**

TAXEC

BROIN

(Answers tomorrow)

[illegible]

DENNIS THE MENACE

100

[illegible]

MAIGRET AND THE BLACK SHEEP

THE APPLEBY FILE

By Michael Innes. Dodd, Mead & Co. 207 pp. \$5.9

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

conventions of a respectable literary genre. Like a supererogating editor, Chief Superintendent Maigret reviews the behavior of his characters until he arrives at an inconsistency, a flaw in the pattern of well-orchestrated details.

come to the end of the book. A thoroughly good man is murdered: Who could have wanted to kill him? Circumstances clearly point to someone who was quite intimate with the victim, but he is not the killer.

uncomfortable. He feels like a crasher at a memorial service to a well-loved man. He is obliged to be almost rude to the deceased fellow's wife, to ask indelicate questions. Everybody who is in-

Like most men of learning is likely to be hungry. Corpses stiffen and grow while he rounds a period the butlers in air. Insects are euphuists. Unfortunately

tations by dragging in an outsider. The pleasure in a murder mystery lies in discovering precisely how an apparently harmless or benign character happened to be driven to murder. It is the trajectory

that in our breasts, too, there lurk impulses powerful enough to exact a human life.

But in "Margret and the Black Sheep," Mr. Simonon introduces a note a trifle into his novel.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

OVERLAP	JUKE
PARAPET	HISEYE

ILIAC ACRES MIX the Decoy Mistress. The
RIMS BRAES PUPA a very good joke." No,
OTB GOILS BALOL it isn't.

PERSONALITYTEST
SEAMEN NANETTE
SPAR SPENSER

Anatole Brogard is a
critic for The New York T

BRIDGE *By Alan Tru*

was a handicap. He contented himself with two spades, somewhat overstating the power of his suit, and this ended the bidding. West led the heart queen, and the ace won in dummy. The declarer cashed his ace and the

diamonds, and East took the ace heart to promote the five setting trick.
 and king in that order, indicating doubleton. The position was now this:

<p>NORTH ♠ —</p>	<p>NORTH ♠ J4 ♥ A10 ♦ QJ104</p>
--------------------------------------	---

♣ J9 ♣ — ♠ SOUTH (D)
 ♠ 8763 ♠ K9763
 ♣ — ♣ K85
 ♦ 8 ♦ 853
 ♠ — ♠ AK

Both sides were vulnerable.
 The bid was 3NT.

[illegible]

.....

By Alan Tru

but the weakness in diamonds East won with the ♠ 10 played a heart. South: and West overruled, but was the end. South had three tricks. If West retained his diamond, he could

around the table, West shifted to diamonds, and East took the ace and king in that order, indicating a doubleton. The position was now this:

NORTH

♠ J 4
♥ A 10

♠ 9
 ♣ J9
 SOUTH
 ♠ 8763
 ♣ —
 ♦ 8

[illegible]

SECRET

